

## REMARKS

The amendment to the specification does not add new matter. The amendments to the description of the Figures were made at the request of the Examiner and reflect the plurality of the Figures. Specifically, the description of FIG. 1 has been amended to recite that FIGS 1A-1D provide several views of “a substantially ‘D’-shaped cortical bone implant.” Support for this amendment is found throughout the specification, including at page 9, line 14 (“Referring now to figure 1A, there is shown a top view, as if viewed from the top of the spinal column, of **a substantially ‘D’-shaped cortical bone implant 100.**”); at page 9, line 19 (“In figure 1B, there is shown a side view of the implant, 100 . . . .”); at page 9, line 23 (“In figure 1C, there is shown a top view of the implant, 100 . . . .”); and at page 9, line 25 (“Figure 1D shows a top view of the implant, 100. . . .”). In addition, FIG. 1 has been amended to recite that “FIG. 1E shows the detail of the inscribed feature of FIG. 1D.” Support for this amendment is found in the specification at FIGS. 1D-1E and in the specification at page 9, lines 30-31 (“In figure 1E, there is shown a detail of one embodiment of the inscribed feature 120 on the portion of the implant indicated in figure 1D.”).

The description FIG. 2 has been amended to reflect that FIGS. 2A and 2B provide “side and end-on views, respectively.” Support for this amendment is found in FIGS. 2A and 2B, and in the specification at page 10, lines 17-19 (“Referring to figure 2, there is shown in **side view in figure 2A** a core cutter 200, having a core bit 201 which is affixed by a set screw 203 to the shaft 204 of a drill bit 202, centrally located within and coaxial with the core cutter. In **figure 2B**, an **end-on view** of the core cutter 200. . . .”).

The description FIG. 3 has been amended to reflect that FIG. 3B provides an “**end-on view**” of an asymmetric canal “**in a cancellous bone plug.**” Support for the description is found in FIG. 3B and in the specification at page 11, lines 2-4 (“In figure 3B, there is provided an **end-on view** of the **cancellous bone plug** 310 after the broaching procedure is completed. As can be seen, the internal canal 104 has been converted from a circular canal into a substantially ‘D’-shaped canal.” ); emphasis added in bold.

The description of FIG. 4 has been amended to refer to “FIGs. 4A-4E.” Support for “FIGS 4A-4E” is found in “FIGs 4A-4E” themselves.

The description of FIG. 5 has been amended to separately refer to FIGs. 5A-5E. Support for FIG. 5A being a “**top**” view is found in FIG. 5A and in the specification at page 14, line 25 (“In figure 5, figure 5A, there is provided a **top** view of one side of one embodiment of the blades 502 used for the broach assembly.”); emphasis added in bold. Support for the amendment that “FIG. 5B is a **side-view** of a implant mounting device having a “**D**”-shaped cavity” is found in the specification at page 15, lines 3-5 (“In FIG. 5B, there is provided a **side view** of an implant mounting device 504 having a “**D**”-shaped **cavity** 505 into which a “D”-shaped implant may be fitted for passage through the opposing jaws of the broaching jaw apparatus 500”); emphasis added in bold.] Support for the amendment reciting that “FIGS. 5C-5E provide **views of an alternate apparatus and method for fashioning the retention teeth in an implant**” is found in the specification at page 15, lines 7-8 (“In FIGS. 5C-5E, there is shown **views of an alternate apparatus and method for fashioning the retention teeth in the implant**.”); emphasis added in bold.

The amendment to the description of FIG. 6, which recites “FIGS. 6A-6C, 6D-6F and 6G-6I, respectively, provide several views and dimensions for **three** specific embodiments of an implant of this invention,” is supported by the disclosure in FIGS 6A-6I and the disclosure in the specification at page 16, lines 3-4 (“In FIG. 6A-I, there is provided a view of **three** different cortical bone implants according to this invention having particular geometries by way of example and not limitation.”).

The amendment to the description of FIG. 7, which recites that “FIG. 7A is a **top view of an implant into which four holes have been drilled**,” is supported throughout the specification, including at page 16, lines 26-27 (“The embodiment shown in FIG. 7A is a **top view of an implant 700 into which four holes 701-704 have been drilled**.”); emphasis added in bold. The amendment to the description of FIG. 7, which recites that “FIG. 7B provides a side view of a stacked embodiment of **two** implants of FIG. 7A of this invention **shown in juxtaposition**,” is supported throughout the specification, including at page 16, lines 28-30 (“In FIG. 7B, there is shown the

**juxtaposition of two implants 700A and 700B, with the drilled holes 701-704 in register to receive pins for maintaining the implants in register”); and at page 16, lines 13-16 (“In FIG. 7, there is shown a further aspect of this invention in which an implant, either machined as described above, or prior to said machining, is further machined so as to allow stacking thereof to achieve implants of various heights.”).**

The description of FIG. 8, which has been amended to recite that “FIGS. 8B and 8C shows the implants of the invention **in bone stock**,” is supported by the disclosure in FIGS. 8B and 8C, and by the disclosure in the specification at page 17, lines 27-29 (“In such a case, a device 810, such as that shown in FIGS. 8D-8G is machined from **bone stock as shown in FIGS. 8B, 8C** or another appropriate bone stock . . .”); emphasis added in bold. The description of FIG. 8, which has been amended to recite that “FIGS. 8D-8G show “several views” of an embodiment useful for posterior lumbar intervertebral fusion procedures (PLIFs), is supported by the showing of several views in FIGS. 8D-8G.

The description of FIG. 10, which has been amended to associate FIG. 10B with the tibia, and FIG. 10A with the femur, is supported by the disclosure in the respective figures and by the disclosure in the specification at page 19, lines 5-6 (“Thus, as shown in figure 10A, a left femur 1000 (posterior aspect), or in FIG. 10B, a left tibia 1001 (anterior aspect), is **sectioned at 1004**. . .”). The description of FIG. 10, which has been amended to recite that FIG. 10C shows a “section” of long bone, is supported by the disclosure in FIG. 10C, showing section line 1004, and at page 19, lines 9-13 (“Further processing according to this aspect of the invention involves the linea aspera 1010 of the femur or the anterior margin of the tibia 1011, as shown in **figure 10C**. Whether produced from the femur or tibia, a diaphysial shaft 1012, extending as shown at 1016 to a length permitted by the length of the shaft produced by the **sectioning at 1004/1005**.”).

The description of FIG. 11, which has been amended to refer back to the bone of FIG. 10C, is supported by the disclosures in FIGS. 10C and 11, and by the disclosure in the specification at page 19, lines 14-17 (“The thus produced shaft [from FIG. 10C] is then further sectioned in a plane shown at 1014 to produce a shaft of bone removed from the natural intramedullary canal 1013 having a cylindrical but somewhat triangular

external shape. Into this shaft may be drilled a cannulation 1015, as shown in FIG. 11.”)

The description of FIG. 12, which has been amended to describe FIGS. 12A-12D as providing a “**top**” view, a “**side**” view, a “**detail view of the grooves which angle toward the posterior of the implant**,” and a “**sectional**” view, respectively, is supported by the disclosure in those respective figures, and by the disclosure in the specification at page 20, lines 1-5 (“Per FIGS. 12-17, there is provided views of five different cortical bone implants according to this invention having particular geometries by way of example and not limitation. In each figure, view A is a **top** view, view B is a **side** view, view C is a **detail of the grooves which angle toward the posterior aspect of the implant**, and view D is a **sectional** view through the line A-A shown in view A.”); emphasis added in bold.

As cited above, FIGs 12-17 have these identical views. See the specification at page 20, lines 1-5 (“Per FIGS. 12-17, there is provided views of five different cortical bone implants according to this invention having particular geometries by way of example and not limitation. In each figure, view A is a **top** view, view B is a **side** view, view C is a **detail of the grooves which angle toward the posterior aspect of the implant**, and view D is a **sectional** view through the line A-A shown in view A.”); emphasis added in bold. In addition, the specification discloses that for FIGS 13E-13F, 15E-15F and 17E-17F, that each of FIGS. E and F are a “**top** view and a “**side**” view of a cancellous plug that appears in the central canal in each of these implants. See the specification at page 20, lines 5-6 (“In addition, where an osteogenic plug, such as a cancellous plug is present, this is shown in view E as a top view and view F as a side view of the cancellous plug.”)

The amendment to the paragraph of the specification beginning at page 14, line 25, deletes the double recitation of “figure” and replaces with “FIG.” Elsewhere in the paragraph, figure was replaced with “FIG.”

The amendment to the paragraph, beginning at page 17, line 24, corrects the obvious error in the recitation of the view of the implant of FIG. 8D (showing rows of ridges, projections or teeth) from “**side**” view to “**top**” view. The specification discloses

that only the top or bottom surfaces, or both, of the implant have projections, teeth or grooves. See the specification at page 7, lines 23-26 (“In addition, **other external profiles** than the “D”-shaped profile are likewise **enabled by modifications of the methods and apparatuses disclosed herein for formation of the “D”-shaped external or internal profile.**”); page 8, lines 20-22 (“**Shapes** contemplated by this disclosure include, but are not limited to, elliptical shapes, D-shapes, **partially curved shapes**, and the like.”); and at page 8, lines 27 to page 9, line 2 (“or an external feature may be machined into the upper and lower surfaces to prevent backing out of the implant upon insertion into the intervertebral space. This may be achieved by a number of means, such as by machining annular rings, indentations and **projections, ribbing or teeth** into the **upper, lower, or both surfaces** of the implant. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the implant is passed through a set of opposing jaws bearing teeth which broach a tooth-shaped profile into the implant as it is forced through the jaws. Alternatively, the implant is passed several times over a ridged surface which cuts the desired tooth profile into the **upper, lower or both surfaces** of the implant.”)

The amendment to the paragraph, beginning at page 19, line 2, corrects the typographical error in line 8 of that paragraph from “line asper” to “linea aspera”. Support for the correct spelling of the term “linea aspera” is found in the same paragraph at line 3 therein. Additional recitation of “linea aspera” is found in the original description of the figures at page 3, line 17.

The amendment to the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 13 does not add new matter. The paragraph changes the term “figure” to “FIG” at relevant locations. In addition, the amendments to the paragraph more specifically refer to the “A” component of the figures rather than to figures by number only.

For all these reasons, the amendments to the specification do not add new matter.

The amendments to the claims do not add new matter. Claim 111 has been amended to recite as follows: “one or more retention pins of appropriate diameter for connecting said first cortical bone portion to said second cortical bone portion to form

said assembled bone implant as a unitary body.” Support for the retention pins being of “appropriate diameter” for connecting said first cortical bone portion to said second cortical bone portion to form said assembled bone implant “as a unitary body,” is found in the specification at page 18, line 27 to page 19, line 2 (“Pins, composed of cortical bone, resorbable but strong biocompatible synthetic material, or metallic pins of the **appropriate diameter** are then impelled into the holes in the implants such that the implants **are formed into a unitary body by these pins.**”). Thus, the “pins” of appropriate diameter form the Applicants’ unitary body – not an adhesive such as disclosed in Siebels. Support for the pins being called “retention pins” is found throughout the specification, including at page 5, lines 15-16 (“appropriate **retention pins** made from any desirable material, including cortical bone, bioabsorbable synthetic polymer, titanium and other metallic retention pins”); emphasis added in bold.

Thus, the amendments to the claims do not add new matter.

### **Summary of the Bases for Rejection/Objection**

Claims 111-118 and 120-128 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting over all claims in USSN 10/375,540.

Claims 111-118 and 120-128 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Pat. 5,989,289 (Coates) in view of EP 517030 (Siebels).

The Applicants will answer each of these bases for objection in Sections I-II which follow.

#### **I. Obviousness-type Double Patenting**

Claims 111-118 and 120-128 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting over all claims in co-pending sister application USSN 10/375,540. No claims have been deemed allowable in the present application or in co-pending sister application USSN 09/722,205. The Applicants will address the issue when it becomes ripe as when one or more claims become allowable in

either application.

## II. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 111-118 and 120-128 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Pat. 5,989,289 (Coates) in view of EP 517030 (Siebels). According to the Patent Office, “[r]eferring to all figures, Coates teaches a D-shaped cortical bone spinal implant. . . .” [Official Action at pages 2-3 citing to Coates at col. 11, lines 42 et seq.] The Patent Office admits that “**Coates et al fails to teach said implant can comprise a first and second portion capable of being connected by a pin.**” [Official Action at page 3; emphasis added in bold.] To make up for this deficiency, the Patent Office cites to Siebels, stating that Siebels discloses “a spinal implant and teaches stacking portions 11 of the implant and connecting said portions 17.” [Official Action at page 3.] The Patent Office then concludes that “[i]t would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have utilized the teachings of Siebels to stack and connect the individual implant portions with the D-shaped cortical bone implant of Coates wherein multiple portions could be stacked and connected by at least one pin in corresponding through holes to adjustably build the implant to a desired height (thickness) to best fill the disk space as desired by the surgeon.” [Official Action at page 3.] The Applicants respectfully disagree.

### Reason #1

“It is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art.” *See Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind Int'l, Inc.*, 230 USPQ 416, 420 (Fed. Cir. 1986), quoting *In re Wesslau*, 147 USPQ 391, 393 (CCPA 1965) In the present case, the Applicants object to the Patent Office’s citation to Siebels, which is a foreign reference that is totally in the German language without also providing the translation of that document. As stated in the MPEP at §901.06(a), such

translations are available to the Examiner (“Examiners may also request written translations of pertinent portions of references being considered for citation or already cited in applications.”). Moreover, only the odd pages of Siebels were photocopied by the Patent Office and provided to the Applicants. (Siebels was apparently a double-sided document.) In making its rejection, the Patent Office cites to Siebels and circles German words such as “Stifte 17,” “Ende 18” and “Bohrungen 16” at page 3, col. 2, lines 50-58. However, the term “Stifte 17” as circled by the Patent Office at page 3, col. 2, line 56 is actually the shortened form of the antecedent term “Verankerungsstifte 17” of the prior sentence. Notice that both have the same number “17.” Thus, the Patent Office is relying upon a shortened and more colloquial use of the more complete term “Verankerungsstifte 17”. No translation or reference to any dictionary definition is given for any word—whether “Stifte 17” or the complete term “Verankerungsstifte 17” which was **not** relied upon by the Patent Office. Moreover, referring to Figure 1 of Siebels, it is noted that Ende 18 and Ende 19 (page 3, col. 2, lines 50-58) appear to point to the same structure as Verankerungsstifte 17. However, even if a translation of the relevant terms were given, there is **no context** for the words, such as would be provided by a translation of the entire reference, which would give a full appreciation to what the reference teaches to one of ordinary skill in the art. *See Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind Int'l, Inc.*, 230 USPQ at 420. For this reason, the German language reference, Siebels, and its obscure figure are not properly citable as prior art without a translation of the relied upon terms (in their unabbreviated form) and in the context in which they are used.

## Reason #2

The combination of Coates and Siebels would fail to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness for a plurality of reasons. A translation of a sentence at page 3, col. 1, lines 22-26 in Siebel that uses the term “CFK” discloses that the device of Siebels is made of “plastic:”

Die Scheiben werden vorzugsweise aus einem

kohlenstoffaserverstärkten Kunststoff (CFK) hergestellt, wobei die Verankerungsmittel je nach Ausgestaltung des Implantats aus demselben oder einem anderen Material bestehen können.

[Siebels at page 3, col. 1, lines 22-26.]

\* \* \*

The disks are produced preferably out of a kohlenstoffaserverstärkten plastic (CFK) whereby the anchorage means can consist according to arrangement of the implant of that or of one other material.

[Exhibit A: English translation from the website [www.ets.freetranslation.com](http://www.ets.freetranslation.com) of Siebels at page 3, col. 1, lines 22-26.]

A translation of another sentence in Siebels that uses the term “Zement” discloses that the device of Siebels requires the use of an adhesive (“Zement”) to “appropriately” hold the disks together as a “solid unit”:

In jeder Ausführung ist es möglich, die Scheiben zu einer soliden Einheit miteinander zu verkleben, z.B. mit PMMA-Zement, wenn erforderlich oder zweckmäßig.

[Siebels at page 3, col. 1, lines 18-21.]

\* \* \*

In each execution, it is possible to paste the disks to a solid unit together, with PMMA-cement, if required or appropriately.

[Exhibit B: English translation from the website [www.ets.freetranslation.com](http://www.ets.freetranslation.com) of Siebels at page 3, col. 1, lines 18-21.]

“PMMA,” as used above, is known to those skilled in the medical art as the acronym for the biocompatible adhesive “polymethylmethacrylate.” See U.S. Pat. 5,127,920 at col. 4, lines 20-24 (“The most commonly accepted method of fixing the femoral component to the

femur is by polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA). PMMA is a two-component acrylic cement which has the advantage of exhibiting a rapid setting time."); emphasis added in bold. Thus, the device of Siebels is made of plastic and uses an adhesive to hold it together.

Moreover, referring to the device in Fig. 1 of Siebels, the Verankerungsstifte 17 are shown as having **two ends of differing diameters**. In Fig. 1, the Ende 18 (first end) is shown as having a larger diameter than the Ende 19 (other end) which has a smaller diameter. This is apparent in Fig. 1 as the greater black space between the side walls of Ende 19 and the hole into which it is inserted. Only Ende 18 is connected to the stacking portion 11 while the other end (Ende 19) with its smaller diameter merely provides a segment for alignment of the next stacking portion. This allows the disks to be readily stacked in surgery and the heights adjusted by quick assembly without a major construction project of inserting four Verankerungsstifte 17 (PTO's pins) per stacking portion. Consistent with this, Siebels states that each stacking portion 11 is "connected" at end 18 of each Verankerungsstifte 17, whereas end 19 "juts in" a slight distance into the hole in the stacking portion 11 above:

Gemaß der Ausführung nach Fig 1 sind die Stifte 17 mit ihrem jeweils einem Ende 18 mit einer Scheibe 11, 13 verbunden, während sie mit dem anderen Ende 19 in die Bohrung einer nächsten Scheibe 11 hinein ragen. Bei dieser Ausgestaltung wird eine Endescheibe 14 ohne Stift auszustalten sein.

[Siebels at page 3, col. 4, line 55 to page 4, col. 5, line 3.]

\* \* \*

Gemaß of the execution after Fig 1 **connected the pencils [pegs] 17 with its respectively an end 18 with a disk 11, 13 while they jut with the other end 19 into the Bohrung of a next disk 11 in.** In this arrangement, an end disk 14 will be, to arrange without pencil.

[Exhibit C: English translation from [www.ets.freetranslation.com](http://www.ets.freetranslation.com) of Siebels at page 3, col. 4, line 55 to page 4, col. 5, line 3; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, the thinner diameter end 19 of the Verankerungsstifte 17 of Siebels merely “jut in” holes of the “next” disc above for alignment, whereas the thicker diameter end 18 of the Verankerungsstifte 17 are “connected” to the holes of the lower disk 11. In contrast, the retention pins of claim 111 of the present invention are connected to both a first cortical bone portion and a second cortical bone portion “to form a unitary implant”. In Siebels, the implant is not a unitary implant unless the disks are glued together. *See* the discussion supra. For this reason and all of the above reasons, the combination of Coates and Siebels would have failed to render obvious claims 111-118 and 120-128 at the time that the Applicants’ invention was made.

## CONCLUSION

The provisional rejection of all claims of this restricted invention for double patenting over all claims of a separately restricted sister application will be addressed at such time as claims in one of the applications has been allowed. The rejection of claims 111-118 and 120-128 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Pat. 5,989,289 (Coates) in view of EP 517030 (Siebels) has been overcome by the showing of facts and the arguments herein. The allowance of claims 111-118 and 120-128 is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

McANDREWS, HELD & MALLOY, LTD.

By:



Donald J. Pochopien, Ph.D.  
Registration No. 32,167  
Attorney for Applicants  
500 West Madison Street  
Suite 3400  
Chicago, Illinois 60661  
(312) 775-8133

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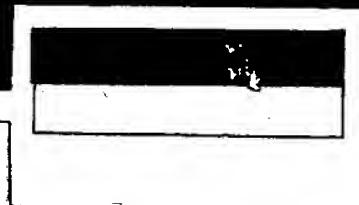
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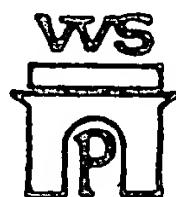
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duty; *städtische*: rate; *~be-amte(r)* *m* revenue-officer; *~berater* (-b<sup>e</sup>-rāht<sup>e</sup>r) *m* tax-expert; *~bord* & *n* starboard; *~erhebung* (-ěrhé-bōng) *f* levy(ing of taxes); *~erklärung* (-ěrklārōng) *f* (income-) tax return; *~ermäßigung* (-ěr-māsīgōng) *f* allowance; *~frei* (-fri) tax-free; *Ware*: duty-free; *~freiheit* *f* exemption from taxation; *~hinterziehung* (-hīnt<sup>e</sup>rtsee-ōng) *f* tax evasion; *~kasse* *f* tax-collector's office; *~mann* *m* helmsman; *~steer*, *bsd.* pilot; *mot.* drive;  $\oplus$  control; *e-r* *S.* ~ check a th.; *~pflichtig* (-pfličtīç) taxable; *Sache*: dutiable; *~politik* (-pōlīteek) *f* fiscal policy; *~rad* (-rāht) *n* (steering)wheel; *~ruder* (-rōod<sup>e</sup>r) *n* rudder, helm; *~satz* (-zāhts) *m* rate of assessment; *~ver-anlagung* (-fěrāhnlāhgōng) *f* assessment; *~zahler* (-tsāhl<sup>e</sup>r) *m* taxpayer; ratepayer.

*Ste'ven* (shtév<sup>e</sup>n) & *m* stem.

*Stich* (shtiç) *m* (*Nadel*<sup>o</sup>) prick; *e-s* *Insekts*: sting; (*Dolch*<sup>o</sup>) stab; (*Näh*<sup>o</sup>) stitch; *Karten*: trick; (*Kupfer*<sup>o</sup>) engraving; *ss* (*Seiten*<sup>o</sup>) stitch; *~halten* hold good; *im ~ l.* desert; forsake. [sneer.]

*Stichel|ei'* (shtiç'eli) *f*, *~n* taunt, *Sti'ch|flamme* *f* darting flame; *~haltig* valid, sound; *~probe* (-prōb<sup>e</sup>) *f* random test *od.* sample; *~tag* (-tāhk) *m* fixed day, key-day; *~wahl* *f* second ballot; *~wort* *n* catchword; *thea.* cue; *~wunde* (-vōond<sup>e</sup>) *f* stab.

*sti'cken* (shtik<sup>e</sup>n) embroider.

*Stickerei'* (shtik<sup>e</sup>ri) *f* embroidery.

*Sti'ck|garn* *n* embroidery-cotton; *~husten* (-hōst<sup>e</sup>n) *m* (w)hooping-cough; *~ig* suffocating; *Luft*: close, stuffy; *~stoff* *m* nitrogen.

*stie'ben* (shteeb<sup>e</sup>n) (sn) fly (about).

*Stie'f...* (shteeef-): *mst* step ...; *z. B.*

*~bruder* (-brōod<sup>e</sup>r) *m* stepbrother.

*Stie'fel* (shteeef'l) *m* boot; *~bürste* *f* boot-brush; *~knecht* *m* boot-jack; *~putzer* (-pōots<sup>e</sup>r) *m* in *Hotels*: boots; *auf der Straße*: shoeblack; *~schaft* *m* leg of a boot; *~wichse* (-viks<sup>e</sup>) *f* blacking, boot-polish.

*Stie'f|mutter* (steefmōot<sup>e</sup>r) *f* stepmother; *~mütterchen* (-müt<sup>e</sup>rç<sup>e</sup>n)

& *n* pansy; *~vater* (-fāht<sup>e</sup>r) *m* stepfather.

*Stiel* (shteeł) *m* handle, helve, haft; (*Besen*<sup>o</sup>) stick; & stalk.

*Stier* (shteer) *m* bull; *~en* stare (*auf acc. nach at*).

*Stift* (shtift) 1. *m* pin; peg; (*Zwecke*) tack; (*Zeichen*<sup>o</sup>) pencil, *farbiger*: crayon; *F* (*Lehr*<sup>o</sup>) youngster; 2. *~n* (charitable) foundation; *~en* found; establish; (*spenden*) give, *Am.* donate; (*verursachen*) cause; *Frieden*: make; *~er* (*in f*) *m* founder; donor; (*Urheber*) author.

*Sti'ftung* (-cōng) *f* foundation; establishment; *~sfest* *n* founder's day.

*Stil* (shteeł) *m* style; *~gerecht* stylish; *~isie'ren* (-izeer<sup>e</sup>n) compose, word, stylize; *~i'stisch* stylistic.

*still* (shtil) still, quiet; (*schweigend*) silent; *Luft*, *See*, *Gefühl*: calm;  $\dagger$  dull, flat; (*heimlich*) secret; *~silence!*; *im ~en* in secret;  $\dagger$  *~er* *Gesellschafter* sleeping (*Am.* silent) partner; *der ~e* Ozean the Pacific (Ocean); *~e* *f* stillness; silence, calm(ness); *~egen* (shtil-lég<sup>h</sup>eñ) *Betrieb*: shut down; *~en* *Schmerz*: still; *Zorn*, *Hunger*: appease; *Blut*: stanch; *Durst*: quench; *Kind*: nurse; *Begierde*: gratify; *~halten* keep still; (*einhalten*) stop; *~iegen* (shtil-leeg<sup>h</sup>eñ) lie still; *Betrieb*: be *sti'llos* (stullōs) without style. [idle.]

*sti'll|schweigend* (shtilshvīg<sup>h</sup>eñt) silent; fig. tacit; *~stand* *m* standstill; *~stehen* (-shtéen) stand still; fig. be at a standstill;  $\times$  *~gestanden!* attention!

*sti'lvoll* (shteeelföl) stylish.

*Sti'mm|band* (shtimbāhnt) *n* vocal c(h)ord; *~berechtigt* (-b<sup>e</sup>rēçtikt) entitled to vote; *~e* *f* voice; (*Wahl*<sup>o</sup>) vote; (*Presse*<sup>o</sup>) comment;  $\dagger$  (*Noten*) part; *~en v/i.* tune; fig. *günstig usw.*: dispose; *v/i.* agree; *bei der Wahl*: vote; *F* *das stimmt* (that is) all right; *~enmehrheit* *f* majority (*Am.* plurality) of votes; *~enthaltung* *f* abstinence from voting; *~enzählung* *f* counting of votes; *~gabel* (-gāhb<sup>e</sup>l) *f* tuning-fork; *~recht* *n* right of voting; *~ung* *f*  $\dagger$  tune; fig. mood, humour; *~ungsvoll* (shtimōōngsföl) impressive; *~zettel* *m* voting-paper.

*sti'nken* (shtingk<sup>e</sup>n) stink.

*Stipe'ndium* (shtipēnd'ōom) *n* scholarship; exhibition.

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Gemaß of the execution after Fig 1 connected the pencils 17 with its respectively an end 18 with a disk 11, 13 while they jut with the other end 19 into the Bohrung of a next disk 11 in. In this arrangement, an end disk 14 will be, to arrange without pencil.

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Gemaß der Ausführung nach Fig 1 sind die Stifte 17 mit ihrem jeweils einem Ende 18 mit einer Scheibe 11, 13 verbunden, während sie mit dem anderen Ende 19 in die Bohrung einer nächsten Scheibe 11 hinein ragen. Bei dieser Ausgestaltung wird eine Endescheibe 14 ohne Stift auszustalten sein.

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